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# The Organization and Direction of Clothing Clubs

Home Economics Extension Service



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL  
EXPERIMENT STATION

Circular 327

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## PURPOSES OF CLOTHING CLUBS

CLOTHING CLUBS are organized to help girls and young women of small towns and rural communities—

1. To cultivate the desire to be well dressed.
2. To learn how to dress well by developing the powers of judgment and appreciation in recognizing beautiful, appropriate, and becoming clothes.
3. To acquire the habit of using thought in selecting the garments from one's wardrobe for every occasion.
4. To gain an appreciation for the time, labor, and skill involved in the making of garments.
5. To develop ability in the construction of those garments which often can be made more satisfactorily or more economically at home.
6. To gain knowledge in the care and repair of clothing, to keep it looking well, and to prolong its usefulness.
7. To gain experience in keeping accounts and in making and using a clothing budget.
8. To learn to work and play with other girls. (Every club member should have a share in conducting the business of the club, should take part in the club programs, and should enter into its wholesome group recreation.)
9. To participate whole heartedly in home, club, and community activities.

# The Organization and Direction of Clothing Clubs

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION SERVICE

This circular has been prepared for local leaders of CLOTHING CLUBS. It contains the necessary detail information for organizing the club group and for directing the members in the actual work of the project, and is supplemented by the *Clothing Club Manual*, which is for club members.

Before a CLOTHING CLUB can be successfully organized in a community there must be—

1. A local leader or leaders. These women must have some knowledge of sewing and good taste in dress, and a knowledge of how to work and play with girls.
2. At least five girls of club age who wish to become members.
3. Enough interest to secure cooperation between the parents and girls, so that the members may do their club work successfully.

In the directing of CLOTHING CLUB work difficulties are encountered that are not found in regular classroom teaching. For instance, in the same club the leader may have girls doing both first-year and second-year work. Sometimes the clubs are large, the equipment inadequate, and much of the work must be done at home. In her effort to have the girls turn out good-looking garments under such conditions, the leader sometimes overlooks her opportunity as a teacher. She attempts to give too much individual help and because she does the thinking for the girls they become so dependent on her that they fail to develop their own initiative.

A well-planned program of meetings prepared at the beginning of a project will aid in making the club successful. This program may be planned by the leader and the whole club if there are only a few members, or by the leader and a program committee if the club is large. It should be so planned that the club will meet the requirements of a Standard Achievement Club.

All clubs should meet every week or every other week. Clubs which meet during a few months only may find it necessary to have some extra meetings in order to complete the minimum requirements. While the work of each year's project usually takes from three to six months if the club meets every two weeks, the rapidity with which the members complete their work will vary considerably. A year-round program should be planned if possible, as the most successful clubs are those which do not need to be reorganized each spring or fall. Some clubs alternate their projects by having, for example, a clothing project

in the winter and a foods project in the summer. However, the majority of clubs wish to meet only during the summer months for definite project work. These clubs can retain the active interest of the members during the winter months by meeting once a month for discussion and for social activities. Clubs which organize for work during the school year may have similar once-a-month meetings during the summer.

During the period covered by the project, each meeting should include a business session presided over by the club officers, a well-prepared program with discussions of problems relating to the work of the project, time for actual work upon the project, and a social hour with games and songs.

All the work in sewing should be supervised by the club leader. However, members should be encouraged to do as much sewing at home as can be done well. This amount of sewing will vary largely with the age and experience of the club members. If it is possible to have several sewing machines available when machine stitching is to be done, the work, of course, will move more rapidly.

#### **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOTHING PROJECTS**

The outline on pages 17-19 of projects for girls' CLOTHING CLUBS is based on a knowledge of what girls wear, what they like, and what they are capable of doing. The projects are planned to aid the mental development of the girl and are broad enough in their scope to give every girl an opportunity to express her own individuality while she is learning the fundamentals of clothing construction and selection. The leader should guide the inexperienced girl to the simple garments and the older, more capable girl to the more difficult problems which will sustain her interest. For those who work rapidly and wish to do more than the minimum requirements in each year's project, speed problems may be given. These will help to solve the problem of varying abilities in the club and also will act as an incentive to rapid work.

In a speed problem a garment already made is repeated. While the garment may be constructed of different material, it should not contain any new problems. The object of a speed problem is to decrease the time element and develop skill in workmanship.

The CLOTHING CLUB work is planned for girls from 10 to 20 years of age. A club member may continue in this project for as many as three years, should she desire. If she has had no experience in sewing she should begin with the work planned for the first year. If she has had previous training either at home, school, or elsewhere, she may be classified according to her ability in either second- or third-year work, preferably second. In each year of CLOTHING CLUB work, club members are required to make two garments suitable to include in an outfit.





FIG. 1.—APPROPRIATE DRESSES FOR SCHOOL WEAR

All garments worn by a girl at one time compose an outfit and will vary according to the occasion for which the outfit was designed. Each girl will need to comply with the minimum requirements in order to be recognized as an achievement member. The club or the county may add to the minimum requirements in their club or county goals.

The problems in selection will be presented largely thru the discussions which are listed on pages 21-23. The aim of these discussions is to develop initiative on the part of the girls presenting them, as well as to give information to the rest of the club members. The material

for some of these discussions will be found in the *Clothing Club Manual*.<sup>1</sup> Articles in current magazines and newspapers often furnish interesting material for the discussions given at CLOTHING CLUB meetings. Other publications and printed leaflets are available as references. The titles of these references are given under "Subjects for Discussion," while the place where they may be obtained is listed under "Literature for Clothing Clubs" on page 32.

The construction processes are described in the *Clothing Club Manual*, a copy of which every club girl should have. It will be noticed that all the construction problems which may arise in making each garment are given in the outlines of projects. However, the leader will need to teach only those processes which apply to the particular type of garment chosen. There are, however, certain fundamentals which each girl in the club should know regardless of the kind of garment she has made. The goals on pages 19-21 give a list of these essentials.

### CLUB MEMBERSHIP

Members enrolling must—

1. Be between the ages of 10 and 20 inclusive.
2. Attend meetings.
3. Keep records.
4. Complete the minimum requirements for one project.
5. Make an exhibit.
6. Hand in a completed record book to local or county leader.

Each girl who enrolls as a club member should understand the requirements for members and also the purposes for which clothing clubs are organized.

### A Standard Club

A Standard Club must meet the following requirements:

1. Have a membership of at least five working on the same project.
2. Have an adult leader.
3. Elect officers and form an organization.
4. Adopt a definite program of meetings for the year.

When the above requirements have been met and the enrollment, application for charter, and a copy of the approved program of work for the year have been sent in to the state office, a Standard Club charter will be issued to the club.

Application to be recognized as a Standard Club must be made each succeeding year in the same manner as the first year, together with the statement that the club already has a charter.

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<sup>1</sup>This is Circular 304 of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, issued in 1926. This manual is referred to many times in the following pages. In each case the 1926 edition is understood.

### A Standard Achievement Club

A Standard Achievement Club must meet the following requirements:

1. Must be a Standard Club.
2. Must hold at least six regular club meetings during the club year. The secretary must keep detailed records of these meetings.
3. Must make at least one exhibit during the club year.
4. Must have a demonstration or a judging team which gives at least one public demonstration in the home community.
5. Must have at least 75 percent of its members complete the work and hand in a completed record book.
6. Must hold an Achievement Day at the close of the club year.

When the above requirements have been met, the club is eligible for a Standard Achievement Seal (see application blank in the *Secretary's Record Book*) which will be awarded by the State Club Leader.

### MEMBERS' RECORDS

Each girl should understand just what is required in her record book when she begins the work of the project. If the club leader explains this record in detail at the first meeting, time will be saved later on. At each club meeting the leader should glance over the record book of each member. Every few weeks she should go over these books in detail, as the members are encouraged in good record keeping if the work is inspected frequently.

If the leader experiences difficulty in getting the members to bring their record books to the meetings, it may be a more satisfactory plan for her to keep all of the books and have the girls write their records at each meeting.

When the project is completed, each girl should see that the blanks on pages 4-8 of her record book contain a record of the garments made and the care and repair work done. The summary blanks on pages 23-24 and 27-30 should tell in a few words what each girl has accomplished during the project. The clothing account and budget blanks on pages 9-14 and the health habits score card on page 35 should show that each girl has been taught how to keep these records. With these blanks properly filled out the record book is ready to be handed to the local leader to be used to summarize the work of the entire club.

Each girl should be urged to keep a neat record book since these books are judged in determining club, county, and state champions. When the local leader has completed her reports and the books have been inspected by the county and state leaders, they should be returned to the girls. It is desirable that the record book from each year be preserved by the girl, since these records may be valuable in showing a long-time accomplishment in 4-H club work.

The *Secretary's Record Book*, if properly kept, contains much valuable information about the club, and should be preserved carefully.

The leader should go over the book with the secretary when the club is organized, and during the year should give the secretary help and inspiration in keeping her records up-to-date and in good form. At the close of the year the leader should score the club. (Score card is found on pages 37-38 of the *Secretary's Record Book*.) She should see that the book is completed and turned in to the local leader.

### GARMENT SCORING

Scoring of garments should be incorporated into each CLOTHING CLUB program. Leaders of clubs should familiarize themselves with the clothing score card and have the club girls, under their direction, develop a like one to be used on a demonstration garment before actual construction begins upon a similar garment.

### FIELD TRIP

Previous to the making of garments it is well to take the members of the club on a trip to the best department store in the vicinity. Have the various department heads of the textile materials—cotton, linen, silk, wool, and rayon—discuss with them the characteristics, width, and price of fabrics being used that season.

### DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstrations should be included in every club's program. Simple demonstrations given by the club leader or individual members, lasting from five to fifteen minutes and dealing with one problem in clothing work, such as hanging a skirt or testing materials, will be most helpful in getting subject matter before the club and in developing ability among the girls to express themselves before a group.

Every member should be given a chance to take some part in the club program during the year, either thru work on committees, discussions, demonstrations (individual or team), or leading in some form of recreation.

A public team demonstration is required of a club at some time during the club year if the club is to receive a Standard Achievement Seal. For this demonstration, a team of two members should be selected from those who have shown the greatest ability in demonstrating in club meetings. Frequently this public demonstration is given on Achievement Day. If a county contest is held to determine the representative of the county at state events, such as the State Fair, this team should be prepared to compete with other club teams.

### EXHIBITS

Each local club should have an exhibit in its own community, to which the mothers and friends of the club members are invited. No member should be permitted to exhibit her garments unless her record book is up-to-date. All garments exhibited should be pressed carefully

and laundered if necessary. In most cases the local exhibits should be non-competitive; if the garments are to be judged and prizes are to be awarded, the premium list should be prepared carefully.

Club leaders should encourage members to send all work done in the clubs to the county fair exhibits. Only the very best work done should be sent to the State Fair exhibit.

### SUMMARY REPORTS

If the *Home Making Record Book* has been well kept, the making of the members' summary reports will be simple. The summary report should be prepared immediately after the work of the project is completed. No club member has finished her work until she has handed in her *Home Making Record Book* with all the *summary blanks* for the project and for her club activities completed.

### CLUB CHAMPIONS

From each local club there should be chosen as Club Champion one girl who has done unusually good club work. The leader, or the leader with the help of the club, will choose this outstanding girl on the following basis of award:

Quality of work.....	50
Interest in club.....	30
Taking part in regular club program.....	10
Taking part in club activities.....	10
Promoting interest of club members and others in community	10
Records.....	20
Record book.....	15
Story of work.....	5
Total.....	100

Each Club Champion will be required to make a written report of her experiences in club work. These stories, together with the champion's exhibit, record book, and recommendations of the local leader, should be submitted to the county leader for the selection of county champions.

County Champions are chosen by a state leader on the same basis that Club Champions are chosen.

### ACHIEVEMENT DAY

Achievement Day is the day on which the completion of the work of the project is celebrated. In most clubs it is held during August, September, or October, but in a few clubs which complete their work in the early spring it is held in April, May, or June. The type of program varies with the type of club. In some localities a County Achievement Day is held; in others it is a local meeting. On this day achievement pins are presented to those members who have completed the minimum requirements of the project, made an exhibit, and handed in a final report. If the club has earned an achievement seal, it

also should be presented at this time. The program may include an exhibit, the secretary's report, a few good reports of members, a team demonstration, a talk by an adult, and recreation.

### **CLUB PINS**

Pins may be worn as the insignia of Illinois club members and leaders. A member who has enrolled and begun the work of her project is entitled to wear the silver membership pin. Every member should be encouraged to look forward to earning the enameled achievement pin, which may be worn by those who have completed the minimum requirements of the project, made an exhibit, and handed in a final report. A club leader is privileged to wear a leader's pin as soon as her club is organized.

Club pins may be obtained from the county club office at the following prices: membership pins, five cents; achievement pins, seventeen cents; leaders' pins, twenty cents. Often these pins are given to the local club members by the farm or home bureau under the supervision of which the work is conducted.

### **CLUB ACTIVITIES**

All club members should know what activities are sponsored by the 4-H organization. The desire to participate in the competitive events should be an incentive for doing an excellent quality of work. It should be the aim of every girl to participate in one or more activities of each class.

#### **Local**

- Local picnics and parties
- Local Achievement Day and exhibit
- Local demonstrations
- Community programs

#### **County**

- County Demonstration Contest
- County Fair
- County Achievement Day
- County Camp
- County Rally

#### **State**

- University Tour
- State Fairs

#### **National**

- National Club Congress
- National Club Camp

### **THE FIRST CLUB MEETING**

When the initial membership is secured, a time and place should be set for the first club meeting. The local leader should take charge at this meeting. She should—

1. Explain the plans and details of the work of the club and the project. Even tho this has been explained previously it should be reviewed at this time.

2. Preside during the election of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, reporter, and cheer leader.

3. Explain the duties of the secretary. These include the sending of a copy of the enrollment to the county leader, the keeping of the record of attendance, and the writing of the minutes of each meeting in the *Secretary's Record Book* (supplied by the Home Economics Extension Service).

4. Have the members choose a name for the club.

5. Have them decide on a time and place of meeting.

6. Have them adopt the constitution outlined in the *Secretary's Record Book* or recommend the appointment of a committee to draft a simple constitution and by-laws to be presented at the next meeting.

7. Recommend the appointment of a committee to make out a program of meetings for the year.

8. Distribute and explain: (a) the *Clothing Club Manual*, (b) the *Home Making Record Book*.

9. Discuss the list of equipment needed.

10. Make plans for the first garment.

11. Have the members play one or two games and sing some club songs.

### PLANNING THE PROGRAM FOR MEETINGS

The following steps give one method which has been used successfully in planning a program:

1. Secure from the county leader a list of the dates of such county events as the club tour, the picnic, and the county fair or exhibit. There should be no conflict between local and county events.

2. Determine the date by which the work of the project should be completed and final reports handed in.

3. Set the dates of club meetings, as, for example, every Tuesday, or the first and third Wednesday of the month. With the aid of a calendar, list the dates when the meetings will occur. This will prevent the loss of a meeting because of a holiday.

4. List the dates when matters of organization will be considered, such as election of officers, approval of the program of meetings, making application for standardization or a charter, filing final report, and making application for an achievement seal.

5. Plan the dates for local events such as a picnic, a tour, the local exhibit and demonstration.

6. From the list of garments and articles given as the minimum requirements, set the dates on which garments are to be planned, begun, worked on, and finished in the clothing project.

7. Set the dates for inspecting the record books.



8. Set the dates for scoring the garments.

9. Determine how frequently the club wishes to have discussions and demonstrations relating to the work of the project. From the list of suggestive "Subjects for Discussion" given for each year's work on pages 21-23 of this circular, select those topics which are timely for discussion at the various meetings, or use topics suggested by the members or leaders. Leaders should use discretion in the choice of topics for discussion and demonstrations.

10. Submit the program as planned to the club for approval or revision.

11. Instruct the secretary to keep a copy of the approved program in the *Secretary's Record Book*, and to send a copy to the county leader, who will forward it to the State Club Leader. It is probable that the county leader will want duplicate copies in order that one may be placed in the county files. The application for recognition as a Standard Club, which will be found in the *Secretary's Record Book*, page 33, must also be filled out and sent to the county leader, together with a copy of the enrollment and the program of work in order that recognition of the club may be granted.

#### A TYPICAL PROGRAM FOR MEETINGS

19.....County

.....Club of.....Illinois

.....Leader

First Year Clothing Club

##### April 19—*Business Meeting*<sup>1</sup>

Explain the work of the project.

Secure enrollment.

Elect officers—explain duties of each.

Choose name for club.

Adopt constitution.

Appoint program committee.

Distribute and explain (a) the *Clothing Club Manual*, (b) the *Home Making Record Book*.

##### *Discussion*<sup>2</sup>

The equipment needed—the tool box (leader).

##### *Work and Demonstrations*

Demonstrate the use and care of the sewing machine (leader).

Plan kitchen holder or sewing machine test.

##### *Recreation*<sup>3</sup>

Club songs and games.

<sup>1</sup>This meeting is always preceded by a meeting at which club work is explained and interest aroused.

<sup>2</sup>Topics relating to health should be discussed at each meeting. Mimeographed topics for discussion are available. Each girl should be encouraged to keep the health habits score card in the *Home Making Record Book*, page 35.

<sup>3</sup>Definite recreation should be planned to include games, music, and story telling. Suggestions for such a program may be secured from the county leader.

**April 23—Business Meeting**

Approve program of work.

Secretary will make application for recognition as a Standard Club (see *Secretary's Record Book*).

Collect for *Clothing Club Manual*.

**Discussion**

The clothing account (leader), and demonstration of how to keep an account (see page 9, *Home Making Record Book*).

**Work and Demonstrations**

Give each girl a sewing machine test, or have her make a kitchen holder.

Plan undergarment and make working plan of garment.

Develop clothing score card and score demonstration undergarment.

**Recreation****May 7—Business Meeting**

Inspection of clothing accounts as made by the members.

**Discussion**

Standards of personal cleanliness (member).

Illustrate care of nails by demonstration (members).

**Work and Demonstrations**

Use of commercial pattern demonstration (leader).

Cut undergarment and demonstrate seams to be used—French and fell (member).

**Recreation****May 21—Business Meeting**

Inspection of members' record books, pages 4 thru 10, and 35.

**Discussion**

Standards in underwear (member).

Illustrated talk.

**Work and Demonstrations**

Continue on undergarment. Demonstrate finishes for undergarments (leader).

**Recreation****June 4—Business Meeting**

Members will turn in record books to leader for careful inspection.

**Discussion**

Material suitable for house dresses (member).

**Work and Demonstrations**

Score finished undergarment (entire group).

Demonstrate testing of cotton material for fastness to light, laundry, and shrinkage.

Plan house dress and make working plan of dress.

Score demonstration dress.

**Recreation****June 18—Business Meeting**

Record books will be returned to members who will make any necessary corrections.

Plan picnic or tour.

*Discussion*

Selection of appropriate shoes (member).

*Work and Demonstrations*

Demonstration of some simple construction process.  
Begin house dress.

*Recreation*

June 28—*Club Picnic or Tour*

July 2—*Business Meeting*

Inspection of record books.

*Discussion*

Standards in the care of clothing demonstration (member).

*Work and Demonstrations*

Work on dress.  
Develop score card for judging stocking darn.  
Darn stocking—score darn.

*Recreation*

July 16—*Business Meeting*

Inspection of record books, pages 4, 7, 8.  
Select demonstration team.

*Discussion*

Time-savers in garment construction—demonstrate at least two (members).

*Work and Demonstrations*

Work on dress.  
Develop score card for judging garment patching.  
Patch one garment (hemmed and overhanded). Score patch.

*Recreation*

July 24—*County Demonstration Contest*

July 30—*Business Meeting*

Members will hand completed record books to leader.  
Secretary will make application for achievement seal (see page 35, *Secretary's Record Book*).  
Plan Achievement Day program.

*Discussion*

Standards of workmanship (leader and member).  
A club girl's outfit (member).

*Work and Demonstrations*

Score dresses.

*Recreation*

August 13—*Local Achievement Day*

Exhibit  
Songs and yells  
Report of secretary  
Demonstration by team  
Demonstrations by individuals  
Talk by mother  
Talk by county leader or other person  
Awarding of achievement pins  
Awarding of achievement seal  
Songs and recreation

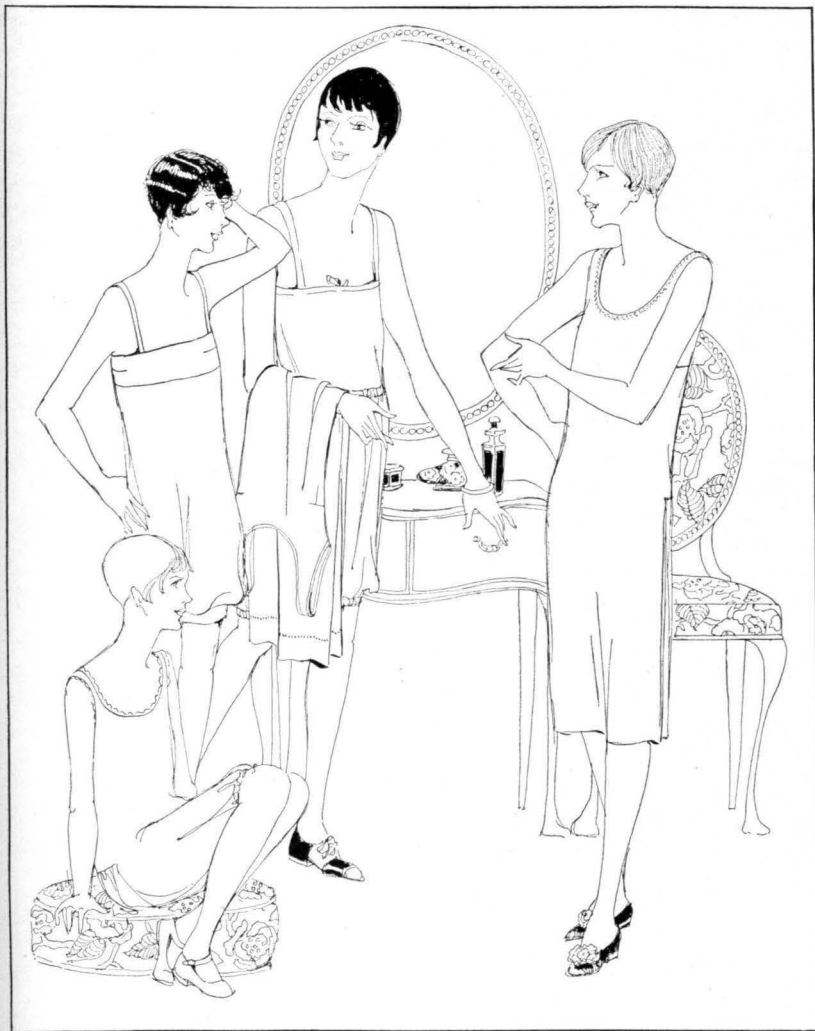


FIG. 2.—UNDERGARMENTS SIMPLE AND ATTRACTIVE IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

#### Start Each Meeting With Group Instruction

At the beginning of each club meeting the leader should give at least ten or fifteen minutes to group teaching. At this time she should present the main problem or problems which the girls will need to solve next. The scoring of a finished garment of similar type is most helpful in getting across to the girls the information they need in making the particular garment on which they are working. It also will stimulate

them to think, to form judgments for themselves, and to establish principles which they will use over and over again.

### **Vary Commercial Patterns**

If possible the club member should use a different make of commercial pattern for each garment. This will give her a wider experience in pattern interpretation and will help her to discover the particular make that suits her individual figure with the least alteration. She should then hold to this make, as the fewer the alterations in patterns, the more satisfactory are the results.

### **Have Each Member Make a Working Plan**

The leader should require of each club member a "working plan" of the garment to be made. This plan should be a logical outline of the procedure and processes to be used in constructing the garment. The directions for making the garment which are given with commercial patterns will aid the girl in making her working plan. The plan, accompanied by the pattern and a picture of the garment, should be turned in to the club leader, who will inspect it carefully (usually at home) and return it to the girl for any revision. When the plan is corrected and approved by the leader, the girl is ready to begin the garment.

A working plan insures a perfect understanding between the club leader and the club member; it facilitates the work by preventing mistakes which might be made at home; it develops independent judgment on the part of the girl; it saves time; and it eliminates the question, "what shall I do next?" The following is an illustration of a working plan for an envelop chemise:

- a. Interpret pattern.
- b. Test and alter pattern.
- c. Place pattern on material, pin, and cut.
- d. Plan, cut, and baste reinforcements.
- e. Baste shoulder and underarm for French seams.
- f. Fit chemise.
  - (1) Put on garment with seams basted to outside of garment.
  - (2) Examine and correct or approve neck line (manner of finishing neck line should be considered at this time).
  - (3) Examine and correct or approve size and shape of armscye.
  - (4) Examine and correct or approve underarm seam.
- g. Finish French seams.
- h. Finish neck line by facing with embroidered edging.
- i. Finish armscye by facing with embroidered edging.
- j. Reinforce garment for buttons and buttonholes and finish bottom of chemise.
- k. Make buttonholes if desired.
- l. Sew on buttons.

### **Score Garments**

The following score cards for judging clothing, patching, and darning are the ones used by all 4-H club members and leaders in scoring club members' garments:

*Score Card for Clothing*

Appearance.....	15
Neatness.....	5
Cleanliness.....	5
General appearance.....	5
Design.....	45
Suitability to purpose.....	15
Suitability as to line, color and material.....	20
Workmanship.....	40
Cutting.....	10
Sewing.....	20
Finishing.....	10
	<hr/> 100

*Score Card for a General Patch or Darn*

Inconspicuousness.....	50
Choice of material.....	20
Size and position of stitches.....	20
General neatness of work.....	10
Durability.....	50
Choice of material.....	25
Size and position of stitches.....	25
	<hr/> 100

*Score Card for a Stocking Darn*

Inconspicuousness and neatness.....	40
Durability.....	40
Comfort in wear.....	20
	<hr/> 100

**Analyze Problems**

The outlines on pages 24-30 are designed to assist the leader in analyzing the problems involved in making the garments suggested under minimum requirements. Three types of problems must be solved—those involving selection, those having to do with plan of work, and those met in construction. In outlining the work to the girls, each type should be emphasized as equally important.

Thruout the project the leader will need to emphasize the importance of keeping the garment clean during the process of construction, so as to avoid the necessity of having it laundered before it is exhibited and judged.

The short cuts or time-savers should be used thruout the project where possible. They simplify the work and reduce the time required for making the garment. (See *Clothing Club Manual*, pages 105-108.)

**CLOTHING CLUB REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 4-H CLUB GIRL**

*(For girls from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive)*

The following suggestions are made for the benefit of the leader that she may assist the club member in choosing the garments to be made in the CLOTHING CLUB project. An outfit appropriate for the 4-H club girl is the basis of the CLOTHING CLUB work of each year.

### Minimum Requirements

#### *First Year—The Home Outfit*

NOTE: A sewing machine test may be given to CLOTHING CLUB members if the leader deems it advisable; (see *Clothing Club Manual*, page 15.)

Each girl should—

1. Make each of the following garments suitable to include in a home outfit.
  - a. One house dress of wash material with kimono sleeve.
  - b. One undergarment suitable to wear with dress.
2. Learn to patch, darn, and take regular daily care of clothing.
3. Keep a record of her work in the *Home Making Record Book*.
4. Keep her clothing account.

Club members are required to keep a list of all clothing and material for clothing purchased during the calendar year, together with the cost of each article. The clothing account should be started at the second club meeting. The *Home Making Record Book* includes pages for this record.

Reference: "The Clothing Account," Leaflet 4.

5. Exhibit her work and assist with the local Achievement Day program.

#### *Second Year—The School Outfit*

Each girl should—

1. Make one garment from each group listed below suitable to include in a school outfit.
  - a. School dress, one- or two-piece of wash material with set-in sleeves.
  - b. One undergarment to wear with dress.
2. Make a list and describe other undergarments necessary to complete the outfit.
3. Make poster to illustrate or actually purchase hose, shoes, hat, coat, and accessories to complete the outfit.
4. Do her own mending and take daily care of her clothing.
5. Keep a record of her work in the *Home Making Record Book*.
6. Take an inventory of her wardrobe and keep a clothing account.

The inventory consists of listing all garments and accessories on hand which can be used for the coming year. The account is kept in the same way as for the first year. (See *Home Making Record Book*, pages 9-14)

7. Exhibit her work and assist with the local Achievement Day program.

#### *Third Year—Afternoon or Church Outfit*

Each girl should—

1. Make at least one garment from each group listed below suitable to include in such an outfit for either winter or summer.
  - a. A dress, one- or two-piece of wool, silk, or fine cotton, with set-in sleeves.
  - b. One undergarment to wear with dress.
2. Make a list and describe other undergarments necessary to complete the outfit.
3. Make poster to illustrate or actually purchase hose, shoes, hat, coat, and accessories to complete the outfit.
4. Do her own mending and take daily care of her clothing.
5. Keep a record of her work in the *Home Making Record Book*.



6. Take an inventory, make a budget, and keep an account of her clothing.<sup>1</sup>  
Reference: "The Clothing Budget," Leaflet 5.
7. Exhibit her work and assist with the local Achievement Day program.

### SUBJECT-MATTER GOALS

Below is a list of abilities which should be acquired during each year of club work.

#### *First Year*

Each girl should—

1. Understand and be able to discuss and put into practice the information given in the "Subjects for Discussion," pages 21-23.
2. Understand and be able to discuss "The Keeping of a Clothing Account."
3. Understand and be able to demonstrate each of the following:
  - a. How to interpret and use simple commercial patterns.
  - b. How to use a thimble and shears.
  - c. How to run the sewing machine.
  - d. How to make stitches, such as basting, running, overhanding, and at least one decorative stitch.
  - e. How to make a plain hem; a facing; plain, French, and fell seams.
  - f. How to cut and join bias materials.
  - g. How to attach fastenings of all types.
  - h. How to patch and darn.

#### *Second Year*

Each girl should—

1. Understand and be able to discuss and put into practice the information given in the "Subjects for Discussion," pages 21-23.
2. Understand and be able to discuss "The Making of an Inventory."
3. Understand and be able to demonstrate the following:
  - a. How to interpret and use more complex commercial patterns than she used in the first year.
  - b. How to make finishes suitable for a girl's underwear.
  - c. How to shrink and press cotton fabrics.
  - d. How to use machine attachments.
  - e. How to hang a skirt.
  - f. How to put on a collar.
  - g. How to make a set-in pocket.

#### *Third Year*

Each girl should—

1. Understand and be able to discuss and put into practice the information given in the "Subjects for Discussion," pages 21-23.
2. Understand and be able to discuss "Budget Making."

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<sup>1</sup>The inventory and budget are made and kept as in the second year. A budget is an estimate of the garments which it will be necessary to purchase during a year, together with the approximate amount that each will cost. A definite amount which can be expended for clothing must be decided upon. In determining just what this amount should be, the family income should be considered, allowing a fair proportion for the club member, and the clothing accounts which have been kept in the past year should be studied. The total of the expenditures planned should never exceed the sum which has been decided upon as the total for the year's clothing. The budget may sometimes have to be varied, but with each succeeding year, it should become more accurate and easier to follow.



FIG. 3.—DRESSES FOR AFTERNOON OR CHURCH WEAR

3. Understand and be able to demonstrate the following:
  - a. How to interpret and use commercial patterns bringing in the construction of more complicated processes.
  - b. How to compare commercial patterns.
  - c. How to make all of a girl's own underwear and simple wash dresses.
  - d. How to keep her clothes cleaned and pressed.
  - e. How to sew on lace in at least one way.
  - f. How to make French and rolled hems.
  - g. How to set on yokes.
  - h. How to press silk.

- i. How to shrink and press wool.
- j. How to do dry cleaning at home.

## SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

### *First Year*

1. Clothing accounts
2. Standards of health
  - a. Personal cleanliness
  - b. Posture
  - c. Healthful shoes

*Reference:* "Cleanliness, the First Requirement of a Well-Dressed Girl," Mimeo. Circ. 11. (Demonstrations of the care of the hair and the care of the finger nails may be given.)

3. Standards for underwear

*Reference:* "Standards in Underwear," Mimeo. Circ. 9. (This talk may be illustrated with actual garments.)

4. Standards for the care of clothing
  - a. Methods of patching and darning
5. Standards for workmanship

Show with illustrative material, what is a good buttonhole, a good French seam, facings, and bindings. Have the girls discuss and score the workmanship on the finished garments, considering such points as simple fitting, seams, hems, fastenings, pressing.

6. Standards for design
7. The study of cotton fabrics
8. The tool box
9. The care and use of the sewing machine
10. Interpretation, use, and care of commercial patterns
11. Use of pressing in garment construction
12. Preparation of material for machine hemstitching
13. Time-savers in sewing

*Reference:* *The Clothing Club Manual*

### *Second Year*

1. The clothing inventory
2. Selection of design
3. Selection of color
4. Fabrics

Consider what fabrics are suitable for school. Have the girls bring samples from the patch bag at home and let them discuss the kind of dresses for which each fabric is most suitable. Teach the girls to identify and to distinguish quality in common cotton fabrics. This study can be turned into a game by numbering the samples and having the girls state the name, use, and wearing qualities of each.

*References:* "Hints to the Textile Buyer," Mimeo. Circ. 8; "Selection of Cotton Fabrics," Farmers' Bul. 1449

5. Selection, interpretation and use of commercial patterns
6. The daily care of clothing

Discuss the importance of mending; sewing on buttons and other fasteners; brushing and airing clothing; the use of dress covers, shields, hangers, and shoe trees.

*Reference:* "Care of Clothing," Mimeo. Circ. 10

## 7. Use of sewing machine attachments

*Reference:* The machine attachment book which comes with each box of attachments. A demonstration of the use of the ruffler, hemmer, tucker, and binder should be given.

## 8. Dainty finishes for underwear

Study the best ready-made underwear and advertising section of good magazines for ideas.

## 9. Bound buttonhole

## 10. Set-in pocket

## 11. Setting in a sleeve

## 12. Plackets

## 13. Bands

## 14. Fastenings

## 15. Hanging a skirt

*Third Year*

## 1. The clothing budget

*Reference:* "The Clothing Budget," Leaflet 5

## 2. Marks of a well-dressed girl

## a. Personal cleanliness and healthful clothing

Discuss the prevailing fad of wearing insufficient underwear, silk stockings, and low shoes in winter. Emphasize the importance of wearing shoes that really fit the feet.

*References:* "Cleanliness, the First Requirement of a Well-Dressed Girl," Mimeo. Circ. 11. For charts regarding health shoes, consult the nearest Y.M.C.A. secretary or the University of Illinois.

## b. Neatness in dress

- \* Emphasize the importance of wearing clothes which are clean, mended, and well pressed.

*References:* "Care of Clothing," Mimeo. Circ. 10; "Removal of Stains from Clothing and Other Textiles," Farmers' Bul. 861

## c. Becoming clothing

## (1) Work on design and color in dress

## (2) Appropriate dress

Discuss what is appropriate to wear to school, church, motor, hiking, traveling, school parties, etc.

## (3) Suitable neck lines

Discuss neck lines becoming to each type of face. The girls may make silhouette posters showing good and bad neck lines. A demonstration will prove interesting.

*Reference:* "Adapting Clothing Design to the Individual," Leaflet 7

## 3. Purchasing ready-to-wear garments

## a. Retail stores

Discuss the importance of considering the quality of material, workmanship and price, the suitability to purpose, and the effect of line and color on the wearer. If practical, take the club to the ready-to-wear department of your nearest large store. Make arrangements with the head of the department to talk to the girls on the points which they should consider

in buying ready-made garments. If some girl in the club actually selects a garment with the help of the club members, the lesson will be even more effective.<sup>1</sup>

b. Mail-order houses

Previous to this discussion, send for two or three catalogs from mail-order houses. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of mail-order buying.

c. Use of professional shoppers<sup>2</sup>

4. Commercial patterns, their comparison, interpretation and use
5. French and rolled hems
6. Garment hemming
7. Pressing of silk and wool
8. Setting on of yoke
9. Ways of trimming dresses of wool, silk, and fine cotton fabrics
10. Shrinking of fulness in a curved hem
11. Making over a garment
12. Smocking

*Reference:* Needlework magazines

13. Speeding technique
14. Processes of renovation

This discussion should include both laundering and dry cleaning.

## CARE AND REPAIR OF CLOTHING

Every club girl should learn how to care for and repair her own clothing and should aid in caring for the clothing of other members of the family. All care and repair work should be done on actual garments during all three years of club work. The leaders should emphasize the fact that cleanliness and neatness are fundamental factors in being well groomed.

### *First Year*

1. Learn hose darning
2. Learn dress patching
  - a. Overhanded patch
  - b. Hemmed patch
3. Learn to take daily care of own clothing

### *Second Year*

1. Do own mending
2. Become familiar with moth- and dust-proof garment covers

### *Third Year*

1. Do dry cleaning at home
2. Learn to press cotton, silk, and wool garments

<sup>1</sup>Many large stores in cities offer the services of a style adviser who gives advice to shoppers as to the type of clothing which is best for the individual and also in planning harmonious costumes. This kind of service is being extended rapidly thru the retail stores. It may not be rendered at present by any store in the community in which you shop, but it is well to know about the service so that it may be used if the need and the opportunity for it arises.

<sup>2</sup>When a woman cannot visit large shopping centers herself, there is still another aid to help her. This is the professional shopper or purchasing agent, not allied with any one store but who will shop among many stores for the thing her customer wishes. This service costs the customer nothing for the shopper receives a commission from the store on each article purchased. Whether this service is satisfactory or not depends upon the skill of the shopper and how clear to her are the needs and taste of the customer. Many women use this means to secure clothing and consider it a satisfactory method. Purchasing agents will shop with a customer as well as for a customer.

### GARMENT SELECTION AND CONSTRUCTION

Particular care should be taken to see that all garments made by club members are simple and beautiful; are becoming to the figure and coloring of the wearer; and are suitable to the texture and design of the material to be used, and to the occasion for which they are planned.



FIG. 4.—SUITABLE DRESSES FOR SPORTS WEAR

A detailed list of findings necessary for each garment will not be given on the following pages, but club leaders should analyze the construction of garments to be made and urge the girls to get pattern, material, and findings on the same purchasing trip (see page 71, *Clothing Club Manual*, for a suggested shopping plan). Neither are all the construction processes listed in detail, but a suggestive outline is given that will aid the leader in teaching the right processes.

*Bloomers*

## Pattern

With or without band at knee

## Suggested fabrics

Muslin, soft cambric, crepe, gingham, chambray, or material to match dress

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—fell

Placket—continuous or modified continuous

Waist finish—shaped facing or casing for elastic. Leave an opening for the replacement of elastic. Have casing the right width for elastic.

## Cautions

1. When fabric has right and wrong sides, avoid cutting both halves for the same leg by turning pattern over after cutting first leg or by cutting the two legs together.
2. Avoid seaming up both halves for the same leg, by laying both halves open on table and finishing for basting according to same directions as given for sleeve, page 89, paragraphs (1) and (2), *Clothing Club Manual*.
3. Distinguish carefully between leg seams and crotch seams.
4. Be sure the bloomers are long enough in the back from the waist to the crotch.

*Brassiere*

## Pattern

Bandeau or brassiere type

## Suggested fabrics

Plain or satin-striped batiste, wash satin, cambric, long cloth

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—fell

Edge finishes—bindings, facings, machine hemstitching

Straps—may or may not have elastic insert

## Cautions

1. Be sure to shrink material before cutting to avoid garments fitting too tight after laundering.
2. Pin straps in position when garment is on to avoid straps slipping off the shoulder when garment is worn. Have straps coincide in position with straps of any other garment to be worn at the same time as the brassiere.

*Brassiere Combination*

## Pattern

Tailored brassiere attached to bloomers of either closed or cuff knee

## Suggested fabrics

Soft cambric, muslin, long cloth, nainsook

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—fell

Edge finishes—binding, hems, facing

Placket—continuous or modified continuous

Attaching of band (see *Clothing Club Manual*, pages 84-85)

Casing for elastic—leave an opening for replacement of elastic and finish with buttonhole or blanket stitch.

## Cautions

(Same as for brassiere and bloomers).



*Corselette*

## Pattern

Tailored, fitted by means of darts or elastic inserts, shaped to fit figure

## Suggested fabrics

Indian head, plain or satin-striped batiste, broche, surgical elastic

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—fell

Edge finishes—bindings, facings

Inserting elastic

Attaching supporters

Attaching fastenings—hooks, eyes

## Cautions

1. Shrink material before cutting to avoid garment fitting too tight after laundering.
2. Mark position of supporters when garment is on.
3. Place shoulder straps while garment is on the person. Slant straps slightly toward center in back to prevent them falling off the shoulder when garment is worn.

*Envelop Chemise*

## Pattern

Simple, step-in, or envelop type chemise

## Suggested fabrics

Muslin, soft cambric, crepe

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—French or fell

Edge finishes—facing, binding, hems, machine hemstitching

Closing—flap reinforcement for buttonhole, buttons, snaps

## Cautions

Envelop tab may be either too short or too long. This type of garment is not suitable for use with extremely short skirts.

*Kimono*

## Pattern

Kimono sleeve type, with or without shoulder seam, dart in front to make garment hang even or gathers to take place of dart; open down the front or slipping over the head

## Suggested fabrics

Japanese crepe, challie, pongee, or other wash silk

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—French

Neck and arm finishes—plain or fitted facing, binding, collar, cuffs, hems

## Cautions

1. Avoid cutting both fronts for same side, if garment front is in two pieces, by turning pattern over after one side has been cut.
2. Examine fabric design and avoid cutting one side with design running up, and the other down.
3. Avoid danger of tearing garment at underarm by cutting a full curve at point where sleeve joins body of garment. When this is done, other reinforcement is unnecessary.

*Nightgown*

## Pattern

Simple kimono type

## Suggested fabrics

Berkeley cambric, muslin, long cloth, nainsook

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—French or fell

Edge finishes—binding, facing

Curved hems (see *Clothing Club Manual*, pages 42-43)

Decoration—simple decorative stitches, machine hemstitching, finishing braids, lace

## Cautions

1. Avoid an extremely low neck line by first cutting a small opening just large enough for the head to slip thru, then trimming it out to suit the individual when the garment is being fitted.
2. Avoid danger of tearing garment at underarm by cutting a full curve at point where sleeve joins body of garment. When this is done, other reinforcement is unnecessary.

*Pajamas*

## Pattern

Simple tailored type (one- or two-piece), kimono or set-in sleeve

## Suggested fabrics

Cambric, muslin, long cloth, crepe, tennis or outing flannel, madras, gingham, soisette

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—fell

Neck finish and closing—shaped facing, finishing braids

Waistband finish—shaped band or casing for tape

Placket—continuous or modified continuous

## Cautions

1. When fabric has right and wrong side, avoid cutting both halves for the same leg by turning pattern over after cutting first leg or by cutting the two legs together.
2. Avoid seaming up both halves for the same leg, by laying both halves open on table and finishing for basting according to same directions as given for sleeve, page 89, paragraphs (1) and (2), *Clothing Club Manual*.
3. Avoid danger of tearing garment at underarm by cutting a full curve at point where sleeve joins body of garment. When this is done, other reinforcement is unnecessary.
4. Fasten tape in the center back of the waistband to keep it from pulling out.

*Princess Slip*

## Pattern

Simple slip-over-the-head type with darts, with or without plaits or gathered fulness

## Suggested fabrics

Muslin, cambric, nainsook, pongee, or other plain or colored wash silk

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—French

Neck and arm finishes—facings, bindings, hems, narrow hand-made lace, filet, Irish crochet, machine hemstitching

Fitting—use of darts

Fullness over hips—plaits, gathers

Hems—plain or shaped, shadow proof

## Cautions

Avoid bulkiness by selecting straight line designs and laying all hip fulness in plaits. Avoid clumsy hip finishes by covering hip fulness seams with facings.

*Afternoon Dress of Cotton*

## Pattern

Simple but individual; suitable for informal parties, afternoon, or church

## Suggested fabrics

Organdy, voile (either cotton or celanese), dotted Swiss, lawn, dimity, tissue gingham, fine marquisette

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—French

Tucks (see *Clothing Club Manual*, pages 62-63)

Setting on ruffles (*same*, page 65)

Putting on collars and cuffs (*same*, pages 93-99)

Finishing openings—plackets, bindings, facings

Setting in sleeves (see *Clothing Club Manual*, page 91)

Machine hemstitching—preparation of material (*same*, page 26)

Hand hemstitching

## Cautions

1. Watch the placement of pattern on fabric if it is striped, plaid, or figured to avoid mismatching fabric pattern at seams and openings.
2. Avoid cutting both sleeves for same arm by turning pattern over on fabric after cutting first sleeves.
3. Avoid seaming up both sleeves for the same arm, by laying both sleeves open on table and then pinning and basting according to directions on page 89, paragraphs (1) and (2), *Clothing Club Manual*.

*Afternoon Dress of Silk*

## Pattern

Beautiful; suitable to texture and design of fabric to individual figure and needs. Emphasis on simplicity of garment and becomingness of color. One- or two-piece dress with set-in sleeves.

## Suggested fabrics

Taffeta, crepe-de-chine, canton crepe, wash silk, foulard

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—type suitable to material

Tucks (see *Clothing Club Manual*, pages 62-63)

Setting on ruffles (*same*, page 65)

Putting on collars and cuffs (*same*, pages 93-99)

Finishing openings—plackets, binding, facing

Setting in sleeves (see *Clothing Club Manual*, page 91)

Machine hemstitching—preparation of material (*same*, page 26)

## Cautions

1. Watch the placement of pattern on fabric if it is striped, plaid, or figured to avoid mismatching fabric pattern at seams and openings.
2. Avoid cutting both sleeves for same arm by turning pattern over on fabric after cutting first sleeves.
3. Avoid seaming up both sleeves for the same arm, by laying both sleeves open on table, then pinning and basting according to directions on page 89, paragraphs (1) and (2), *Clothing Club Manual*.

*Afternoon Dress of Wool*

## Pattern

Suitable to material used and pattern chosen, becoming to individual, and expressing judgment developed by the girl in her previous work

## Suggested fabrics

Serge, tricotine, wool crepe, poplin, Jersey, challie, flannel, Poirer twill, charmeen

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—plain, finishing of plain seams (bound, pinked, overcast)

Setting in sleeves

Neck and sleeve finishes—bindings, facings, collar and cuffs

Shrinking in fulness in curved hem—ways of finishing edge of hem

Shrinking, sponging, pressing wool fabrics

*Blouse*

## Pattern

Tailored, but becoming in color and line

## Suggested fabrics

Lawn, dimity, linen, madras, shirting, cotton broadcloth, pongee, or other wash silk

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—fell

Tucks (see *Clothing Club Manual*, pages 62-63)

Setting on ruffles (*same*, page 65)

Putting on collar and cuffs (*same*, pages 93-99)

Finishing openings—plackets, binding, facing

Finish for bottom of blouse—band, hem, facing, binding

Setting in sleeves (see *Clothing Club Manual*, page 91)

## Cautions

1. Watch the placement of pattern on fabric if it is striped, plaid, or figured to avoid mismatching fabric pattern at seams and openings.
2. Avoid cutting both sleeves for same arm by turning pattern over on fabric after cutting first sleeve.
3. Avoid seaming up both sleeves for the same arm, by laying both sleeves open on table, then pinning and basting according to directions on page 89, paragraphs (1) and (2), *Clothing Club Manual*.
4. If blouse is to be finished with a hem and not gathered with a band, it should have front darts or a similar arrangement to make it hang straight down.

*House Dress*

## Pattern

Simple, one-piece, kimono sleeve type

## Suggested fabrics

Gingham, percale, chambray, unbleached muslin, calico

## Suggested construction processes

Seams—French

Neck and sleeve finishes—shaped and plain facings, bindings

Hems—caring for fulness in hem (see *Clothing Club Manual*, pages 42-43)

### Cautions

1. Avoid an extremely low neck line, by first cutting a small opening just large enough for the head to slip thru, then trimming it out to suit the individual when the garment is fitted.
2. Avoid danger of tearing at underarm by cutting a full curve at point where sleeve joins body of garment. When this is done, other reinforcement is unnecessary.
3. Make darts under arm so that garment will hang straight.

### School Dress

#### Pattern

Simple one-piece type with set-in sleeves

#### Suggested fabrics

Flannel, challie, serge, Poirer twill, homespun, tricotine

#### Suggested construction processes

Seams (bring out relation between material and type of seams used)

Neck and arm finishes—plain and shaped facings, bindings, collar

Sleeves—placing, testing for length and width (see *Clothing Club Manual*, pages 89-92)

Set-in pocket (*same*, pages 97-98)

#### Cautions

1. Watch the placement of pattern on fabric if it is striped, plaid, or figured to avoid mismatching fabric pattern at seams and openings.
2. Avoid cutting both sleeves for same arm, by turning pattern over on fabric after cutting first sleeves.
3. Avoid seaming up both sleeves for same armscye by laying both sleeves open on table before basting (see page 89, paragraphs (1) and (2), *Clothing Club Manual*).

### Skirt

#### Pattern

Plaited, two-piece, or wrap-around

#### Suggested fabrics

Cotton gabardine, poplin, linen, pique, cotton wash satin, material to match middie or blouse, serge, flannel, tricotine, gabardine, prunella, tweed, Poirer twill, homespun

#### Suggested construction processes

Seams—plain. Finishing of plain seams: bound, pinked, stitched

Placket—tailored

Laying plaits

Putting skirt on yoke, under body, or belt

Set-in pocket

#### Cautions

1. Shrinking of belt
2. Shrinking of all cotton and linen fabrics used

**GOOD BOOKS ON CLOTHING****Clothing Cost**

CLOTHING: CHOICE, CARE, COST

Woolman. J. B. Lippincott Company, Chicago. \$2.00.

ECONOMICS OF THE FAMILY

Taber and Wardall. J. B. Lippincott Company, Chicago. \$1.40.

ECONOMICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Andrews. Macmillan Company, Chicago. \$3.25.

**Design and Color**

PRINCIPLES OF CLOTHING SELECTION

Buttrick. Macmillan Company, Chicago. \$1.25.

ART IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Goldstein. Macmillan Company, Chicago. \$3.50.

**Textiles**

TEXTILE FABRICS

Dyer. Houghton Mifflin Company, Chicago. \$1.75.

FABRICS AND HOW TO KNOW THEM (revised)

Grace Denny. J. B. Lippincott Company, Chicago. \$1.50.

TEXTILES

Dooley. D. C. Heath and Company, New York. \$1.70.

TEXTILES

Woolman and McGowan. Macmillan Company, Chicago. \$3.00.

**Construction**

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN

Baldt. J. B. Lippincott Company, Chicago. \$2.50.

MACHINE SEWING (care and use of sewing machine and its attachments and their application to home sewing)

Singer Sewing Machine Company. 50 cents when ordered in dozen lots.

ESSENTIALS OF SEWING

Rosamond C. Cook. Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. \$1.40.

**LITERATURE FOR CLOTHING CLUBS**

*Available from the Home Economics Extension Service,  
University of Illinois, Urbana*

**For Organization**

Enrollment blanks for the club; Secretary's Record Book; Song Book; Manual of Plays and Games.

**For Work on the Project**

*Bulletins and Circulars*

Clothing Club Manual. Circular 304. Price 15 cents.

Home Making Record Book.

Removal of Stains from Textiles and Other Clothing. U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin 861.

*Printed Leaflets*

The Clothing Account; The Clothing Budget; Cleanliness, the First Requirement of a Well-Dressed Girl; Adapting Clothing Design to the Individual; Hints to the Textile Buyer; Standards in Underwear; Care of Clothing.

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